1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	3.03	1.01	4.05	–	–	–
20.	Orissa	239.53	79.84	319.38	61.105 (58.66)	–	–
21.	Punjab	120.74	40.25	160.99	60.37	–	–
22.	Rajasthan	343.68	114.56	458.25	85.50 (86.34)	–	–
23.	Sikkim	13.93	4.64	18.57	–	–	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	172.88	57.63	230.51	–	–	–
25.	Tripura	10.21	3.4	13.61	5.105	–	–
26.	Uttar Pradesh	235.1	78.36	313.45	117.55	–	–
27.	Uttarakhand	73.93	24.64	98.58	–	–	–
28.	West Bengal	186.47	62.15	248.62	93.235	–	–

Note:- Figures shown in brackets (in col. 6) includes about 25% Central share of cm released in advance during 2006-07 for the year 2007-08.

Rs. 50.00 crore released 'On account' releases for flood-07.

* Released for flood–06. ** Released for flood–05.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

†1758. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons getting 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension' is highest in the undivided Bihar and there has been an increase in this number;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the parameters for providing the said pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) While the total number of persons who have been sanctioned Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension by the Government is highest in undivided Bihar, the State comes at 7th position if the percentage of total number of persons, who have been sanctioned pension, in relation to the total population of States/UTs is taken into account. There has been virtually no increase in the total number of such persons as pension has been sanctioned in only one case during the period from January, 2005 upto July, 2007.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) The main parameters laid down under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 and instructions issued by the Government from time to time in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Main Parameters laid down for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension and instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

(i) Eligibility Criteria: The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension:

(a) Eligible dependents of martyrs;

(b) A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in freedom struggle;

(c) A persons who on account of his participation in freedom struggle remained underground for more than six months;

(d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months;

(e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle;

(f) A person who, on account of participation in freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge;

(g) A person who lost his Govt. job for participation in freedom struggle;

(h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/flogging/whipping due to his participation in freedom struggle.

(ii) Dependents: Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

(iii) Special Dispensation For Women And Weaker Sections of the Society: The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months. Eligible dependents of deceased freedom fighters for grant of dependent family pension are spouses (widow/widower), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to three) and mother and father. Sons of freedom fighters have not been recognized as eligible dependents.

(iv) Evidence and procedure in case of Jail Suffering: Any applicant who claims jail suffering should submit the following evidence in support of his claim:

(a) Primary Evidence:Imprisonment/detention certificate from the concerned jail authority, District Magistrate or the State Government indicating the period of sentence awarded, date of admission, date of release, facts of the case and reasons for release.

(b) Secondary Evidence:In case records of the relevant period are not available, secondary evidence in the form of 2 co-prisoner certificates (CPCs) from freedom fighters who have proven jail suffering of minimum 1 year and who were with the applicant in the jail could be considered provided the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned, after due verification of the claim and its genuineness, certifies that the documentary evidence from the official records in support of the claimed suffering are not available. In case the certifier happens to be a sitting or ex. M.P/M.L.A., only one certificate in place of the two is required.

(v) Evidence and procedure in case of underground suffering: Any applicant who claims underground suffering should submit the following evidence in support of his claim:

(a) Primary evidence:Documentary evidence by way of Court's/ Government's orders proclaiming the applicant as an absconder, announcing an award on his head or for his arrest or ordering his detention. According to the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, absconsion on issue of warrant of arrest is not an eligible suffering for grant of Samman pension unless the same is followed by the order of proclaimed offender/or award for arrest/on head or detention order.

(b) Secondary evidence:In the absence of primary record-based evidence, a Non-availability or Records Certificate (NARC) from the concerned State Government/Union territory Administration along with a Personal Knowledge Certificate (PKC) from a prominent freedom fighter who has proven jail suffering of a minimum two years and who happened to be from the same administrative district can be submitted as supporting evidence to the claim.

(vi) Non-Availability of Records Certificate (NARC):Where records of the relevant period are not available, a Non-Availability of Records Certificate (NARC) from the concerned authority is a mandatory pre-requisite for secondary evidence.

(vii) Verification report of State Government:The claims of Central Samman pension can be considered by the Central Government only when these are duly verified and recommended by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.